



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society.

The members of the American Peace Society hardly need to be reminded again, after the two former notices, that the Eighty-fourth Annual Meeting will be held in the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., at 2 o'clock p. m., on May 10, to pass upon the report of the committee on revision of the constitution, to receive the annual reports of the directors and the treasurer, to elect officers for the coming year, and to transact any other business that may be presented. It is hoped that all those members who can possibly do so, will arrange to attend.

BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD,
Secretary.

Editorial Notes.

Boundary Delimitation.

Several years ago the editor of this journal suggested to a number of peace workers the idea of a joint international boundary commission to be appointed by the governments for the delimitation of all the outstanding unsettled boundaries of the nations of the world. We are glad to see that there is a prospect of a step being taken in this direction, in response to a resolution adopted at the Third National Peace Congress held last May at Baltimore. This resolution had in view only the unsettled boundaries of the western hemisphere, but as most of the remaining undefined boundaries are in the countries of South and Central America, it would seem most appropriate for an effort of this kind to be taken first by the twenty-one American States. The following concurrent resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives on the 6th of April by Hon. Richard Bartholdt, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

"Whereas, international controversies have frequently arisen out of disputed boundaries; and

"Whereas, precise geographic delimitation would remove from the field of controversy a very disturbing element, the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring) is of the opinion that the precise delimitation of the boundaries of American States would be in the interest of international peace; and

"Whereas, the North and Baltic Seas Conventions establishing the territorial status quo of those regions have proved the practicability of insuring territorial integrity by such means; therefore be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress call to the attention of the President of the United States the advisability of including within the program of the Fifth International American Conference proposals to establish a Pan-American commission for the delimitation of the boundaries of all the States of the two Americas and

for the conclusion of a convention which shall maintain the integrity of the boundaries so delimited."

It is sincerely to be hoped that Congress will adopt this resolution and that the subject may be put by the President on the program of the approaching Pan-American Congress. The Congress is not likely to have any other so practically important a topic on its program.

Anglo-German Goodwill.

In Queen's Hall, London, on the 26th of March, was held the first annual meeting of the British section of "The Associated Councils of Churches in the British and German Empires for Fostering Friendly Relations between the Two Peoples." The movement, organized a year ago as a result of the mutual visits of deputations of ministers and members of the churches of the two countries, has progressed very rapidly and has the support of many of the leading members of the churches in Great Britain and Germany. Already more than six thousand ministers and religious leaders of all denominations in the United Kingdom have joined the British Council. The meeting on the 26th of March was attended by two distinguished delegates from the German Council, Dr. Spiecker, its president, and Prof. G. A. Deissman, of the University of Berlin. A letter from Dr. Harnack was read, in which he said: "Let us bury what lies behind us, and look to what lies in front of us. I have no doubt that after all the efforts that have been made, suspicion and distrust will now gradually vanish." The Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided, in an admirable speech declared that it was their Christian duty to prepare the foundation upon which right feeling between the two countries should rest. This they could do by the mutual interchange of personal knowledge by backing up their respective governments in everything done to promote unity and good understanding, by preventing the development of a mischievous temper out of which strife springs, etc. In both countries, he asserted, the peacemakers constitute the overwhelming majority of public opinion, not more than from two to five per cent being really hostile. They were voicing, he was sure, "the deliberate wish, the earnest purpose, probably the unshaken resolve of both countries in the matter." Dr. Spiecker, speaking in excellent English, set forth the remarkable change in German feeling toward England which had been produced by Lord Haldane's visit to Berlin. He made a strong plea that the two countries should unite in efforts to keep the sea open to international trade and intercourse. The so-called right of capture of private property at sea he styled a relic of the piracy of old times. Commercial rivalry between the two nations he did not think ought to be abolished, but what was

wanted was the improvement of the social, technical, and financial conditions of their industries. Professor Deissman expressed the conviction that the far-reaching reciprocity of the two nations would some day be crowned by a lasting political understanding. The vital interests of both countries would be thus advanced. A resolution was unanimously adopted expressing the hope that the negotiations between the two governments might result in such a complete understanding on points of difference as would remove any possible cause of distrust.

**Labor Party's
Protest.**

On the 19th of March the British Labor Party, through Mr. Keir Hardie, renewed in the House of Commons its annual protest against "the abnormal and unnecessary sums spent on the navy." Mr. Hardie declared that

"the expenditure of over £40,000,000 a year on the navy alone constituted a great menace to our peace and national security. The continual challenge which they were throwing out to other powers was bound to be accepted by them, and might easily lead to an outbreak of hostilities where none need occur. The growing expenditure, not only in this country, but in Europe generally, upon the army and navy was tantamount to a confession of the failure of their whole statesmanship. The interests which now ruled Europe evidently assumed that peace could not be maintained unless each nation was armed to the teeth. Whether they were old-fashioned or not, he said those who thought with him believed that the business of statesmanship was not to prepare for war, but to make war if not impossible at least very unlikely. One thing, he thought, must have been obvious that day, and this was that the tension between that country and Germany was not yet relieved. There was still that atmosphere of suspicion which darkened counsel and distorted vision. One strong reason for this was that so many interests, both in that country and in Germany, were interested in maintaining the present tension between the two countries. The great armor-plate interests had a direct interest in encouraging wasteful expenditure upon the building of ships.

"Beyond all this, they had the clumsy mistakes and blunders of their statesmen. They had had an illustration of this in the speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty at Glasgow the other week, when he seemed to go out of his way to accentuate the friction supposed to be existing between this country and Germany. All through that speech there seemed to be a girding at Germany, which could only emphasize the difficulties between the two countries. Mr. Hardie admitted that their country could not afford to go too far alone, but he deplored the fact that Germany had added to its naval expenditure. If the German government, however, was pursuing that policy, it was doing so at the cost of losing the confidence of the nation, as was shown by the recent elections, when the Socialist party, which all through had been fighting militantly against the increases in German naval expenditure, gained striking successes at the polls. It was said that they should

follow in the wake of other nations in regard to a mutual reduction of expenditure upon armaments, but surely in a matter of this kind, where so much was at stake, a bold, firm statement that for a year our Dreadnought program would remain blank would have produced an instantaneous effect in the German Empire. They always prided themselves upon being in the forefront of the nations. In respect of armaments, were they content to follow in the rear? That expenditure upon the army and navy, he added, was a costly monument to the folly, inaptitude, and incapacity of those who arrogated to themselves the title of statesmen and rulers. Fortunately a new power was manifesting itself with a message of peace to the whole world. The unrest in this country had been spoken of. If there was an insistence upon the spending of money at the present rate upon armaments the unrest would be continued, and the progress of Socialism would be accelerated. He hoped that their comrades in Germany would maintain their anti-military policy there. The Labor Party in Great Britain would co-operate with them in trying to bring about not an armed peace, but peace founded upon mutual understanding and respect among all peoples."

**Reduction in
Military
Expenditures.**

In his speech on the Army Appropriation Bill in the Senate, on April 11, Senator John Sharp Williams opposed the Senate amendment restoring to the bill provision for the five regiments of cavalry which the House had left out, reducing the whole number of regiments of cavalry to ten. He opposed the amendment, first, on economic grounds. The considerable amount of money which would thus be saved was very much needed for other purposes. He opposed it, further, on the ground that the House of Representatives, the only branch of the Government directly elected by the people, ought to hold the purse strings of the nation. His third ground for objecting to the amendment was that the United States does not need any greater army now than it had before the Spanish-American war, except about 10,000 additional men for the heavy coast artillery. He called attention to the fact that ours has become the most extravagant government in the world in the expenditure of money. The net disbursements in 1878 were \$236,964,327; in 1908 they had grown to \$659,196,319, while the population had increased within this period only 84 per cent. The per capita increase of expenditures had been from \$1.34 in 1796 to \$8.91 in 1907. This latter means a tax burden of \$44.55 upon every family of five in the nation, in addition to the taxes for municipal, State, and county purposes. With the portion of this increased burden due to army and navy expenditures growing out of imperialistic expansion, from the time that we "went a world-powering," he had no sympathy. "This thing of world-powering he had a contempt for." It had not increased our military strength; it had decreased it. The Hawaiian Islands, 1,200 miles from our western shore, had added to our

weakness. They had increased the necessity of soldiers and of war ships. Taking the Philippine Islands had been the greatest step in weakening our military power ever taken. It was time to call a halt. He hoped that the House would stick to its position, control the purse strings of the nation, and let the military appropriation bill go without enactment rather than permit the Senate to put the five regiments of cavalry back after having taken them off of the list of expenditures. Every nerve ought to be strained to try to circumscribe and limit the expenditures of the government. There was no sense in having expenditures increase 400 per cent while population increased only 84 per cent. Where begin? He believed there was no better place to begin than upon the standing army.

**American
International
Policies.**

This year for the first time, we believe, the Republicans of New York, in their State convention, put into their platform a plank endorsing international arbitration and peace, and instructing their delegates to the National Convention to work for a similar declaration there. The Republican National Convention may be expected to insert a similar plank in their platform. It is needless to say that the conventions of all the other parties, both State and National, ought to do the same thing. The international arbitration and peace movement is not in any sense a partisan matter, and ought never to be allowed to become so, by reason of the neglect or opposition of any party. It is an American policy, in certain respects the highest of all American policies, and every citizen of the Republic who wishes to see his country great and honored and marching always in the van of the world's progress should make his voice clear as a bell in behalf of this commanding policy. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, temporary chairman of the Republican State convention held at Rochester, N. Y., on April 9, in the address which he made on taking the chair, made it clear what he would have his party do in international matters. "The international policies which have dignified and made memorable the administration of President Taft should be continued and extended until we have convinced not only the whole civilized world, but ourselves as well, that we are committed to a policy of peace, good will, and the judicial settlement of international disputes." That is a word of "light and leading," and we have a right to expect a similar utterance from every leader of every party, in State or nation, who makes appeal to his fellow-citizens for their votes in support of his party's men and policies.

The resolution now before Congress declaring in favor of ultimate Philippine independence ought to have universal support.

**False Rumors
About Japan.**

The following resolution in regard to the rumors of Japan's getting a coaling station at Magdalena Bay was unanimously adopted at a large and representative meeting of the citizens of Los Angeles, held on the 4th of last month:

"Whereas, certain public journals of California and other States of the American Union have persistently repeated and magnified certain false rumors concerning the so-called hostile intent of the Japanese government in its alleged determination to secure secretly a coaling station at Magdalena Bay, in Lower California; and,

"Whereas, the government of Japan, the government of Mexico, and the Government of the United States all emphatically stated over one year ago that there was no truth in the rumor; and,

"Whereas, as recently as April 3, 1912, Señor Calero, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that Mexico would not willingly grant said coaling station to any nation; therefore,

"Be it resolved by this large and representative body of the citizens of Los Angeles, in mass meeting assembled, That we believe in the sincerity of Japan's expressed friendship for the United States, as evidenced in her splendid reception to our fleet in 1908, and in her generous gift of \$246,000 to San Francisco at the time of her great calamity, in 1906, and that we strongly condemn the publication of such false rumors because they are calculated to engender feelings of ill-will between two great nations that always have been and always will be friends and in most friendly relationship, if the Golden Rule be observed and the principles of justice and truth always put into practice."

**Italians Leave
Interparliament-
ary Union.**

One of the unfortunate things resulting from the Italo-Turkish war is the withdrawal of the Italian Group of the Interparliamentary Union from that body. We have just received a circular from the Brussels office of the Interparliamentary Union giving the correspondence on this matter between the president of the Interparliamentary Union and the president of the Italian Group. The Council of the Union, in its meetings in October, 1911, and February, 1912, had voted its condemnation of the course taken by the Italian government in declaring war against Turkey without having first made any effort to use the provisions of the Hague Convention to adjust the difficulties without resort to war. At this the Italian Group, one of the largest Groups in the Union, was so offended that in its meeting on March 23 it voted to separate from the Union until such time as the statutes of the Union shall be so changed as to forbid the Council of the Union or its Groups from passing any judgment on a nation at war, such judgments being reserved entirely to the Interparliamentary Group of that nation. This rupture is certain to affect seriously the work of the Interparliamentary Union, we fear, for years to come. War is always

divisive, whatever the ends it seeks, and productive of enmity and bitterness. That is its very nature.

A Lifeboat Convention.

The *New York Sun*, in its issue of April 19, has suggested the utilization of the Hague Court for the formulation of a system of uniform requirements as to lifeboats and life-rafts on the steamship lines, in order to prevent such wholesale loss of life as took place in the *Titanic* disaster last month. This suggestion is worthy of the most serious consideration, though in a somewhat different way. A little reflection will convince any one that the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, as at present constituted, cannot be utilized for this purpose. It cannot initiate proceedings of this kind. Its services cannot be secured except as required by two or more nations which voluntarily submit a controversy to it. That is as far as its power goes. But The Hague Conference, to meet for the third time in 1915, might very appropriately take up the subject and draft a convention in regard to the proper protection of human life by lifeboats and rafts in case of ship disasters. If the governments of Great Britain and the United States would make a united effort to have this subject placed on the program of the next Hague Conference, they might easily get it done, and thus make it impossible hereafter for the steamship companies to leave their passengers so largely at the mercy of the waves in case of the wreck of passenger ships. We hope our Government may take the suggestion into serious immediate consideration.

The Peace Prize Contests.

The Peace Prize Contests in the universities and colleges, of which there will be an unusual number this spring, are now taking place. These contests are for the most part under the supervision of the Intercollegiate Peace Association, whose secretary is Prof. S. F. Weston, of Antioch College, Ohio. The Mohonk Arbitration Conference has charge of the Pugsley and Mrs. Black essay prizes, and the School Peace League looks after the Seabury essay prizes in the high schools and normals. The North Carolina State contest was held at Raleigh on April 19. Seven colleges—Davidson, Catawba, Wake Forest, Trinity, Atlantic Christian, Elon, and Guilford—were represented. In the preliminary contests in these colleges thirty orations had been delivered. The contestants for these colleges, at the Raleigh contest, were, in the order of the colleges as above given, Lloyd H. Smith, S. J. Kirk, H. T. Hunter, W. G. Sheppard, J. G. Rice, J. G. Truitt, and Bryant Smith. Mr. Smith, of Guilford, won first prize, and Mr. Sheppard, of Trinity, second. Mr. Smith will represent North Carolina in the National Intercollegiate

Contest, which will take place at an early date. At the New York State Contest, held at Cornell University on the 20th of April and participated in by representatives of six institutions—Alfred, Colgate, Columbia, Cornell, St. Stephen's, and the College of the City of New York—A. W. McMahon, of Columbia, won first place, and H. B. Knapp, of Cornell, second. The prizes were respectively \$200 and \$100, given by Mrs. Black, of New York. Fifteen orations had been given in the preliminary contests in the colleges. Many other contests are taking place of which we have not received details. The interest of the college young men and women in these debates and essays, and in the peace movement in general, is widening and deepening each year, as the greatly increased number of orations and essays this year give ample proof.

Dr. Charles Gordon Ames.

The death of Charles Gordon Ames, D. D., of Boston, on April 10, at the age of 84, has taken away one of the truest and loveliest men whom it has ever been our privilege to know and be associated with in work. He was the very embodiment of goodness and humanity. Everything that was of interest to his fellow-men interested and drew him. Right, freedom, justice, love, brotherhood, peace, commanded his thought, his affection, his tongue, and his pen, and he was an unusually strong, intelligent advocate of all these. He was a great preacher, because he always preached the greatest things for men. He was a great citizen, because he always advocated the highest interests of his community, State, and nation. He was a great man, because he lived the true life of man, and his heart and thought went out to the outermost rim of humanity and took into his fellowship and service every human being of every race and clime. It was an unusual pleasure and a constant inspiration to be associated with him in work for the peace of the world, to the promotion of which he contributed both of his time and of his means. He was for many years an active and deeply interested member of the board of directors of the American Peace Society, and after he was no longer able to attend to the duties of this position he was made a vice-president, and remained such to his closing day.

The Baroness Von Suttner.

The announcement that the Baroness von Suttner is coming to this country this summer on the invitation of the National Federation of Women's Clubs has aroused great interest among all our peace workers. We are unable as yet to give details of her itinerary when she arrives. She will attend and address the Congress of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held in San Francisco in June, and will remain several

months in the country. It is expected that meetings will be arranged for her in a number of our principal cities. The Baroness' great record in the peace movement the past twenty years is too well known to need rehearsing. It is a part of the best history of our time. A dispatch from Berlin, through the United Press, under date of April 20, says the Baroness fears that a great European war is imminent, because of "the rapidly growing spirit of militarism in Europe and the unprecedented arming and preparations for war." She declares that the peace movement in Europe, which has been much affected by "the rising wave of militarism and naval expansion," must be regvanized into life and that an aggressive "war against war" must be made. "The powers, though having a terrible fear of war, seem hopelessly drifting toward a conflagration that will set back our culture and civilization for a century." She says that "the peace workers of Europe look hopefully to America for help and assistance to rekindle the fires of the peace movement," "to combat the military spirit of the Old World." She has "unbounded faith in the power and influence for good of the great body of American women." She longs to face the great army of federated women of America and give them her message out of the darkest militant Europe, the iniquity of which and the density of its problems our American sisters realize as little as they can understand what a hope they are to the great cause of peace. The women of the better classes in Europe are intoxicated with military splendor, fame, glory, and position. They inspire the men when war is most imminent. They see too often only the opportunity for fame and glory and promotion for their men. The plight of the lower classes, their suffering in war, the horrors and desolation, they do not seem to appreciate. It is to the women of America that we must look to set an example for power and influence toward peace."

The Baroness will receive a right royal welcome on this side of the water, and she will find much here to encourage her. The peace movement in America has just passed through the greatest year in its history, and American men and women alike, in vastly increasing numbers from all classes, are rallying to the standard of the cause to which she has devoted her time, her strength, and her eminent abilities for so many years.

Among the eminent men who went
W. T. Stead. down with the ill-fated *Titanic* was the distinguished English journalist, W. T. Stead, founder and editor of the *Review of Reviews*. He was on his way to this country to deliver a peace address at a big gathering of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, in Carnegie Hall, New York. Mr. Stead's services to the peace cause were of

an unusual character. He was an individualist of such extreme type that it was practically impossible for him to work in co-operation with other peace men. He rarely ever attended the Peace Congresses, either international or national, and when he did attend there was sure to be a dramatic episode which it was hard to reconcile with the spirit and methods of the peacemaker. In his individual capacity Mr. Stead did some excellent and telling services for the cause. Before the holding of the first Hague Conference he urged, and in part initiated, the peace crusade which spread so widely in England and the United States, and to a less extent in a few European continental countries, and brought such a strong force of public opinion to bear at The Hague when the conference met. He did a like service before the meeting of the second Hague Conference in 1907. At this conference he edited at The Hague one of the city's daily papers (the editorials being turned into French), through which information of what the conference was doing got widely published. At the first conference he did a similar service by editing, in French, the *Courier de la Paix*, which had a wide circulation. Before the meeting of the second Hague Conference he undertook to get up a peace pilgrimage which was to start from Washington, make a tour of the European capitals, pick up a delegation at each, and then descend upon the Hague Conference at its opening, with a view of morally compelling it to take the most advanced possible steps in the direction of world peace. Though he advocated this scheme, which seemed to many thoroughly impracticable, in a series of brilliant addresses in both Great Britain and the United States, nothing ever came of it, except that it did much in an educational way in many places.

Pennsylvania Society's Campaign. The secretary of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, Dr. William I. Hull, sends us the following interesting notes of the campaign which the society is carrying on in that State:

Pennsylvania has a population of approximately seven and three-quarter millions; one hundred and forty-six of its towns have a population of more than five thousand each, and thirteen a population of more than forty thousand each.

The P. A. and P. S. has entered upon the task of organizing these towns and cities in the peace cause. It has made plans for the organization of thirty-six of them during the coming year. The method adopted is to have the peace cause presented by a speaker in connection with the Pennsylvania Chautauqua in two of its circuits, each circuit including eighteen towns. In preparation for and at the time of this lecture a local section of the P. A. and P. S. will be formed. The members of these sections will be members of both the P. A. and P. S. and the American Peace Society, and will receive the written and spoken word as distributed

by the literature and speakers of both societies. The local sections will fulfill the manifold functions of "nerve ganglia" in the promotion of the peace cause in their respective localities. The precise relationship of these local sections to the State and National societies has yet to be worked out, and it is hoped that the light may be thrown on the solution of this problem at the May meeting of the American Peace Society.

A Pennsylvania branch of the American School Peace League is in process of organization under the auspices of the P. A. and P. S. The society has undertaken also to reprint and distribute to as many as possible of the thirty-six thousand teachers of the State the *Peace Day Bulletin*, which has been prepared by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, the secretary of the League, and which is to be published in small edition by the United States Bureau of Education. The secretary of the P. A. and P. S. addressed the Educational Alliance of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, March 28, and the Alliance heartily endorsed peace instruction in the public schools.

In connection with the Home and School League's Annual Carnival, to be held in the Philadelphia Academy of Music on May 11, the P. A. and P. S. will equip a peace booth, present a peace tableau, and distribute literature to the thousands of school teachers, pupils, and parents who attend the carnivals.

The second annual Pennsylvania oratorical contest has been participated in by students representing seven colleges of the State, and the final contest for the selection of the prize winners will be held April 12 at the University of Pittsburgh.

The secretary of the P. A. and P. S. addressed the Delaware Peace Society, at Wilmington, March 22, and advised that society to become affiliated with the American Peace Society.

What the Peace Organizations Are Doing.

The Council of the Interparliamentary Union, at its meeting at Brussels, on the 10th of February, decided that the Seventeenth Interparliamentary Conference should meet at Geneva the 18th of September, instead of in the United States, as was expected when our last issue went to press. The Nineteenth International Peace Congress is also to meet at Geneva, beginning on the 26th of August and continuing for the week.

Organized anti-militarism in New Zealand is making it difficult, if not impossible, for the government to put into operation the scheme for universal military training. The secretary of the National Peace and Anti-Militarist Council, Louis P. Christie, writing from Christchurch to the *Commonweal*, Melbourne, says: "The agitation against the act has been so strong that, up to the present (12th January), they have been unable to enforce the scheme at all. . . . The government decided to abandon the scheme until after the election. . . . But the result of the election has been far from favorable to the welfare of the scheme. Indeed, it was this compulsory training question and the gift of the Dreadnought to England that told against the government at the ballot-box. Now the government

is not in a position to do much in the way of enforcing anything. We have, however, a lot of highly paid English officers, who have been doing nothing but playing golf and polo for some months, and it is their intention to endeavor to get the scheme going."

The *Commonweal* says:

"The boys, it seems, in Auckland 'struck,' and refused to be conscripted. And the government has not had recourse to coercive measures. Those who attend will be drilled, and those who don't attend are to be visited and reasoned with. The National Peace Council is now planning a house-to-house campaign against the act, and we are very hopeful, says Mr. Christie, of ultimately getting the compulsory clauses deleted from the act."

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the French "Association de la Paix par le Droit" was held at Nîmes, April 10 to 13, under the presidency of Prof. Theodore Ruysen, president of the association. The delegates were welcomed by the mayor of the city, and in addition to the regular sessions, there were various receptions and excursions, which our French coworkers know so well how to handle. One of the principal subjects of discussion was the question of the reorganization of French pacifism so as to co-ordinate better the various societies, and thus render peace work in the nation more effective. We have not yet received details of the conclusions arrived at.

At its first annual meeting, held at the Y. M. C. A. building in March, the Washington (D. C.) Peace Society voted to make itself a Branch of the American Peace Society. The president is Hon. Willet M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and the secretary, F. L. Siddons, Esq., of the law firm of Ralston, Siddons & Co. The society has nearly one hundred members, and is steadily adding to its constituency.

Brief Peace Notes.

. . . In a recent letter to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mr. T. Miyaoka, of Tokyo, conveys the information that the Japanese government has ratified and promulgated twelve of the conventions adopted at the second Hague Conference. Two of the conventions, that relative to the establishment of an international prize court and that prohibiting the throwing of projectiles and explosives from balloons, the Plenipotentiary of Japan did not sign at The Hague. These have, therefore, not been proclaimed. The twelve conventions promulgated as binding on Japan and the subjects of the Mikado were published solely in the Japanese language, in conformity with the uniform practice of the Japanese government in such cases.

. . . Dr. Butler, president of Columbia University, has made the admirable suggestion that in 1915, when the Panama-Pacific Exposition is to take place in San Francisco, the third Peace Conference to be held at The Hague, and the century of peace between this country and Great Britain to be celebrated in many of our cities, the International Peace Congress, the Interparliamentary Union Conference, and the Conference of the Institute of International Law should be invited to meet in San Francisco. He also urges the calling at San